

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

DCM Tracks—What are the names of the DCM tracks and what are their characteristics?

Assignment to DCM Tracks—Who assigns cases to tracks and when does that assignment occur?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
M.D. Ala.	CR	IA	The Advisory Group and the court feel that the current system, in which individual judges are responsible for scheduling, provides judges with the necessary flexibility.
N.D. Ala.	Three tracks: 1. open ADR track; 2. mediation track; and 3. mediation/arbitration track.	Each judge will conduct an ADR evaluation conference during the early stages of case development to determine suitability for ADR. The court may order use of either mediation track or mediation/arbitration track. Parties may choose one of the tracks by agreement. Parties may also elect to use other ADR procedures under the open ADR track.	
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	
D. Alaska	IA	IA	A special subcommittee will be appointed to review the state court experience with a fast track. The court wants the subcommittee to consider whether such a program would be useful in a small court using differentiated case management. The court will integrate the systematic, differential treatment of civil cases into its case management procedures.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
D. Ariz.	Five tracks: 1. expedited; 2. arbitration; 3. pro se prisoner; 4. standard; and 5. complex.	With the exception of complex cases, assignments are made by the clerk's office based on the nature of the suit. Complex cases are determined by the court and the parties.	
E.D. Ark.	IA	IA	The court will continue its current case management practices regarding various categories of civil cases.
W.D. Ark.	CR	IA	
C.D. Cal.	IA	IA	The court concludes that case management should be left to the discretion of all judges.
E.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 302(c) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA	
N.D. Cal.	IA	IA	
S.D. Cal.	IA	IA	
D. Colo.	IA	IA	Civil case management will be tailored to the complexity of the particular case.
D. Conn.	IA	IA	
D. Del.	Three tracks: 1. expedited; 2. standard; and 3. complex.	IA	Any party seeking a determination of complexity must file a notice of intent with the complaint or the answer. Loc. R. 16.1(a)(1) (Revised 1/95)
D.D.C.	Three tracks: 1. fast, for cases that can be resolved quickly; 2. routine or standard, for routine cases; and 3. complex, for complex cases. Loc. R. 206.1(a) (Adopted 3/1/94)	Track assignment is discussed at the meet and confer conference, a recommendation is made by counsel in the case scheduling statement, and the final decision is made by the judge. Track assignment can be changed at any time. Loc. R. 206(c) (Adopted 3/1/94) Loc. R. 206.1(b) (Adopted 3/1/94)	
M.D. Fla.	Three tracks: 1. habeas corpus cases, prisoner petitions, administrative agency reviews, bankruptcy appeals, mortgage foreclosure cases, student loan cases, and veterans benefits cases; 2. noncomplex trial cases not designated as track 1	Cases will be assigned to appropriate tracks by the clerk, but the assigned judge may change the track designation at any time.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	or 3; and 3. class actions, anti-trust cases, securities cases, complex torts, multiple parties, multiple claims, or cases imminently affecting the public interest.		
N.D. Fla.	CR	All cases are assigned by the clerk's office at the time of filing.	The court accepts the Advisory Group's recommendation that, with the exception of prisoner and administrative cases, the district's civil docket did not warrant systematic, differential case management techniques. Loc. R. 26.1 (Proposed)
S.D. Fla.	IA Loc. R. 16.1(A)2	IA Loc. R. 16.1(A)4	Each civil case is assigned a discovery deadline based on the complexity of the case and other factors, using a modified form of differentiated case management. The categories of cases and related uniform discovery schedules are: 1. expedited cases (90–179 days); 2. standard cases (180–269 days); and 3. complex cases (270–365 days). Loc. R. 16.1(A)2
M.D. Ga.	IA	IA	The court already has customized procedures for prisoner petitions, bankruptcy appeals, social security appeals, and habeas corpus petitions. Based on the Advisory Group's recommendations, the court has hired a law clerk to assist pro se litigants and is working with Georgia's Attorney General to institute a better grievance procedure in the state prison system that will reduce the number of prisoner petitions in this court.
N.D. Ga.	The court has 3 tracks that are defined by the length of the discovery period: 1. 0 months for student loans, overpayment of veterans benefits, enforcement and overpayment of judgments, prisoner petitions other than death penalty and civil rights, bankruptcy, and Social Security cases; 2. 8 months for antitrust, securities/commodities, and patent cases; and 3. 4 months for all other cases.	Assignment of cases to discovery tracks is done by case type as indicated on the civil cover sheet, Form JS44.	Cases in the 0-months discovery track are not subject to mandatory discovery disclosures or settlement conference requirements, and are not required to file a preliminary statement or a pretrial order. Loc. R. 201-2
S.D. Ga.	PD Loc. R. 7.1 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 26.1(d) Loc. R. 14 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 23 Loc. R. 25 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 17 General Order 10/2/89	PD Loc. R. 7.1 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 26.1(d) Loc. R. 14 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 23 Loc. R. 25 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 17 General Order 10/2/89	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	Loc. R. 2.7 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 9.1 Loc. R. 8.5 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1	Loc. R. 2.7 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 9.1 Loc. R. 8.5 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1	
D. Guam	IA	IA	It was the finding of the CJRA Advisory Group that differentiated case management was unnecessary in the District court of Guam at this time.
D. Haw.	CR	IA	The court's present procedures meet the spirit and intent of a DCM system with formal tracks. No formal system is planned.
D. Idaho	IA	IA	The Advisory Group discussed the possibility of a DCM system with formal tracks and concluded that it would be unnecessary in this district.
C.D. Ill.	CR	IA	The Advisory Group report concluded, and the court agrees, that the district has no need for a formal system of differential case management.
N.D. Ill.	IA	IA	
S.D. Ill.	<p>Three tracks:</p> <p>1. Track A consists of prisoner habeas corpus petitions, prisoner civil rights cases, pro se prisoner cases, government collection cases, land condemnation cases, government cases for condemnation or forfeiture of property, appeals of administrative decisions, IRS enforcement cases, Freedom of Information Act cases, civil penalties collection cases, bankruptcy appeals, suits to quash subpoenas, civil actions for admission or revocation of citizenship, labor cases arising out of collective bargaining agreements, ERISA cases, and copyright cases. The presumptive trial date is set for 8 to 10 months after the filing of the complaint.</p> <p>2. Track B consists of standard cases such as simple torts or contract cases. The presumptive trial date is set for 11 to 14 months after the filing of the complaint.</p> <p>3. Track C consists of complex and multiparty cases. The presumptive trial date is set for 15 to 18 months after the filing of the complaint. (Presumptive trial dates were revised for all tracks on 3/94.)</p> <p>Loc. R. 6(a) (5/92; Revised 3/94)</p>	<p>The assigned judicial officer will assign a presumptive trial date after the initial review of the case.</p> <p>Loc. R. 6(a) (5/92; Revised 3/94)</p>	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
N.D. Ind.	CR	IA	The court declined to adopt a track system, agreeing with the Advisory Group that such a system would be inappropriate for the district. The court also declined to adopt presumptive deadlines for different types of cases (simple, standard, complex).
S.D. Ind.	IA	IA	
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	
D. Kan.	IA	IA	
E.D. Ky.	CR	IA	The Advisory Group opposed any mandatory tracking of cases. Because of the geographical uniqueness of this district, each judge has the discretion to maintain his or her own ad hoc tracking system.
W.D. Ky.	CR	IA	The court agrees with the Advisory Group's assessment that a formal tracking system would not significantly aid efficiency of the civil docket. The court will continue to employ the current individualized tracking system.
E.D. La.	IA	IA	The court has appointed a CJRA Study Group to examine whether a formal "tracking" procedure of identifying cases by their complexity and imposing predetermined discovery or scheduling limits according to the designated track should be instituted in this district.
M.D. La.	Two tracks: 1. exempted cases; and 2. all others.	Assignment is made on the basis of case type. Exempted cases are student loan cases, bankruptcy appeals, motions to vacate sentence, habeas corpus applications, prisoner cases, and Social Security claims.	The Advisory Group will study further whether or not a formal tracking system should be instituted in this district.
W.D. La.	Seven tracks: 1. In Forma Pauperis Applications: all original civil matters in which there is an application to proceed in forma pauperis. These cases are referred to the magistrate judge for action on the application; afterward, the case is transferred to the appropriate track. 2. Uncontested: all civil cases filed by the U.S.A. or any agency thereof for collection of obligations	Cases are examined at filing for assignment to the appropriate track. The case may be reassigned at any later time if the nature of the case changes. A judge may opt out of a track assignment and its specific procedures for the handling of a specific case.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	<p>such as student loans and foreclosures of mortgages. These cases are referred to the magistrate judge who will handle all proceedings. If there are responsive pleadings, the case will be transferred to the general track.</p> <p>3. Prisoner: all habeas corpus and civil rights actions filed by prisoners involving conditions of confinement. These cases are referred to the magistrate judge for report and recommendation.</p> <p>4. Social Security: all appeals from decisions of administrative law judges. These cases are referred to the magistrate judge for report and recommendation.</p> <p>5. Accelerated: all civil nonjury cases requiring at most a minimal amount of live testimony (i.e., one half-day or less). The attorneys must certify this fact and notify the magistrate judge of eligibility at the scheduling conference.</p> <p>6. Stand-by: all civil cases that are ready for trial and in which all attorneys have certified that they can be ready for trial on short notice, not to exceed 4 weeks.</p> <p>7. General: all civil cases not assigned to one of the six tracks defined above. The standard procedures by the court will be applied to these cases.</p>		
D. Me.	<p>Six tracks:</p> <p>1. Administrative track: habeas corpus cases, Social Security disability cases, government collection of student loans and V.A. benefits, government foreclosures, special education appeals, and bankruptcy appeals. Discovery is prohibited unless approved by a judicial officer.</p> <p>2. Standard Track: statutory forfeiture cases, foreclosure of first preferred ship mortgages, vehicle collision cases involving only negligence claims, slip and fall cases, foreclosure cases not in the administrative track, simple contract cases, declaratory judgments other than government foreclosures, FELA cases, Jones Act cases, and complaints for copyright violations for unauthorized musical performances. Cases in this track are limited to 30 interrogatories per party, 30 requests for admission per party, 2 sets of production per party, and 5 depositions per party.</p> <p>3. Complex track: cases that require special attention because of the number of parties, complexity of the issues, scope of discovery, and</p>	<p>Tracks are assigned by the clerk of court based on the initial pleading. The court may later change the track assignment.</p>	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	<p>other comparable factors.</p> <p>4. Toxic tort track, all asbestos-related tort actions and any other cases the court decides present similar problems.</p> <p>5. Prisoner civil rights track: civil rights cases filed by prisoners pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Discovery must be completed within 4 months of the issuance of the scheduling order.</p> <p>6. State of Maine/Pine Tree Legal Protocol Track: cases whose plaintiffs are represented by Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc. and the defendant is the Maine Department of Human Services represented by the Maine Attorney General's Office.</p> <p>Loc. R. 15(b)</p>		
D. Md.	CR	IA	The court will continue its system of informal case differentiation. (PD)
D. Mass.	IA Loc. R. 16.1(E)	IA Loc. R. 16.1(E)	The exercise of case-specific judicial discretion is the basis for case management in this district.
E.D. Mich.	PD	PD	
W.D. Mich.	<p>Six DCM tracks and 1 control track:</p> <p>1. Voluntary expedited: Parties who agree to this assignment waive their right to have their case tried by an Article III judge. Disposition will occur within 9 months of filing, discovery must be completed within 90 days after the case management conference, interrogatories will be limited to 15 single-part questions, and there can be no more than 2 fact witness depositions per party without prior approval.</p> <p>2. Expedited: Cases in this track will be disposed of within 9 to 12 months after the complaint is filed. Discovery must be completed within 120 days after the case management conference. Interrogatories will be limited to 20 single-part questions and there can be no more than 4 fact witness depositions per party without prior court approval.</p> <p>3. Standard: Cases in this track will be disposed of within 12 to 15 months after the complaint is filed. Discovery must be completed within 180 days after the case management conference. Interrogatories will be limited to 30 single-part questions and there can be no more than 8 fact witness depositions per party without prior court</p>	Initial track assignment is made by a judicial officer at the case management conference. The assignment may be changed later at the discretion of the court.	All parties in all civil suits are required to file a track information statement with their complaint, first responsive pleading, or motion. (The court found that this form was not necessary and this requirement was repealed by administrative order on 3/94.)

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	<p>approval.</p> <p>4. Complex: Cases in this track will be disposed of within 15 to 24 months after the complaint is filed. Discovery must be completed within 270 days after the case management conference. Interrogatories will be limited to 50 single-part questions and there can be no more than 15 fact witness depositions per party without prior court approval.</p> <p>5. Highly complex: Cases in this track will be disposed of at some time after 24 months from the filing of the complaint. Discovery guidelines and limitations are at the discretion of the court.</p> <p>6. Administrative: Assignment to this track is made by the clerk's office after a review of the initial pleadings. Social Security, habeas corpus, bankruptcy and administrative appeals, and prisoner civil rights cases generally will be assigned to this track. After the litigation is ready for resolution, a case in this track will be decided within 180 days.</p> <p>7. Non-DCM: Ten percent of all civil cases will be randomly assigned to this control track, designed to gather data for comparative analysis. Judicial involvement will be minimal. The case may be placed on a DCM track upon motion and approval by the court.</p> <p>(The DCM portion of the plan was revised by administrative order on 11/16/93. The amendment stated that civil rights actions in the administrative track would be subject to these discovery limitations: 15 interrogatories per party and requests for documents are limited to 5 categories of documents.)</p>		
D. Minn.	There is one specialized track for simple civil cases.	Cases are assigned by local rule to the specialized track for simple cases.	Loc. R. 24(i)
N.D. Miss.	<p>Five tracks:</p> <p>1. The expedited track has a goal of case completion within 9 months and a discovery cut-off date within 100 days of the filing of the case management plan.</p> <p>2. The standard track has a goal of case completion within 12 months and a discovery cut-off date within 200 days of the filing of the case management plan.</p> <p>3. The complex track has a goal of case completion within 24 months.</p>	The court, in assigning cases to tracks, will consider legal issues, the amount of required discovery, and the number of fact/expert witnesses.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	<p>4. The administrative track has a goal of case completion within 9 months and no discovery. These cases are normally referred directly to a magistrate judge.</p> <p>5. The mass tort track uses a special management plan by the court.</p>		
S.D. Miss.	<p>Five tracks:</p> <p>1. The expedited track has a goal of case completion within 9 months and a discovery cut-off date within 100 days of the filing of the case management plan.</p> <p>2. The standard track has a goal of case completion within 12 months and a discovery cut-off date within 200 days of the filing of the case management plan.</p> <p>3. The complex track has a goal of case completion within 24 months.</p> <p>4. The administrative track has a goal of case completion within 9 months and no discovery. These cases are normally referred directly to a magistrate judge.</p> <p>5. The mass tort track uses a special management plan by the court.</p>	<p>The court, in assigning cases to tracks, will consider legal issues, the amount of required discovery, and the number of fact/expert witnesses.</p>	
E.D. Mo.	<p>Five tracks:</p> <p>1. Expedited: Case disposition is expected to occur within 12 months of the date of filing and with limited judicial intervention. These cases typically involve few parties, limited disputed facts, simple discovery/disclosure, and damages with relatively low monetary claims.</p> <p>2. Standard: Case disposition is expected to occur within 18 months of filing with more judicial involvement than in expedited cases. These cases may involve multiple parties, substantive factual and legal disputes requiring moderate discovery/disclosure, and significant monetary value in the damage claims.</p> <p>3. Complex: Case disposition is expected to occur within 24 months of filing, requiring early and intensive judicial intervention through an individualized case management plan. This relatively small class of cases will be characterized by numerous parties with diverse interests, complicated factual and legal issues, and the potential for extensive discovery/disclosure.</p> <p>4. Administrative: Case disposition will occur in accordance with the court's ability to issue written</p>	<p>All parties in civil actions will complete a track information statement that will be used by the DCM coordinator in the clerk's office to make initial track assignments. The court may later alter track assignment. Pro se prisoner cases are assigned to expedited, standard, or nonstandard tracks by the judge.</p>	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	orders and opinions. Discovery is nonexistent or limited. Most cases require only the resolution of legal issues, such as administrative appeals, Social Security cases, nondeath penalty habeas corpus petitions, and bankruptcy appeals. 5. Pro se prisoner civil rights: Special case management guidelines will be used to process cases in this track. Track assignment will occur within these DCM tracks: a. expedited prisoner action b. standard prisoner action c. nonstandard prisoner action Disposition will occur within 12 months for expedited prisoner actions, 18 months for standard prisoner actions, and 24 months for nonstandard prisoner actions.		
W.D. Mo.	IA	IA	
D. Mont.	Two tracks: 1. Expedited cases are placed on the calendar for trial within 6 months. 2. General cases have a status conference at which the judicial officer will establish a trial date. Loc. R. 235-4	Track assignment is determined in consultation with counsel/parties at the preliminary pretrial conference. Loc. R. 235-1(c) Loc. R. 235-4(a)(2)	Civil cases will be assigned to a division within the district based on the residence of the parties, the location of property in dispute, and the situs of the transaction. Loc. R. 105-2(b)
D. Neb.	IA	IA	
D. Nev.	IA Loc. R. 190	IA	The court does not have a DCM system with formal tracks.
D.N.H.	Four tracks: 1. Administrative: Such cases include those filed under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus cases); Social Security disability cases; government collections of student loans and V.A. benefits; government foreclosures; special education appeals; bankruptcy appeals; and other cases that, based on the court's experience, are likely to result in default or consent judgments or can be resolved on the pleadings or by motion. 2. Expedited: These cases are those in which the parties have voluntarily agreed to go to trial within 6 months of the preliminary pretrial conference. 3. Complex: These cases require special or intense management by the court due to one or more of the following factors: complex factual and/or legal issues, large number of parties, large volume of evidence, extensive discovery, length of time	At the preliminary pretrial conference, a judicial officer will assign the case to 1 of the 4 tracks. If the nature of the case subsequently changes, the judicial officer may reassign it to another appropriate track.	For the first 2 years after implementation of the CJRA Plan, cases assigned to the standard track will be scheduled for trial within 18 months of the preliminary pretrial conference. This deferral allows the court to reevaluate the implementation of the 12-month scheduling plan in light of such factors as its docket, demands on the trial bar, federal-state relations, and litigants' needs to select their counsel of choice and to resolve disputes swiftly.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	needed to prepare for trial or other disposition, number of preliminary issues that must be decided before trial or disposition, and the anticipated length of trial or other comparable factors. 4. Standard: These cases do not fall into any of the other 3 tracks.		
D.N.J.	Civil cases are designated as either: 1. subject to compulsory arbitration; 2. Track I; or 3. Track II. Track II cases are complex in nature and are presumed to require frequent conferences or judicial intervention. Track I cases are presumed to require infrequent conferences or intervention and are also presumed to be pretried within 1 year of filing of initial answer. Gen. R. 15B.4 (12/91) Gen. R. 15D (12/91)	Cases are assigned to tracks I and II by the magistrate judge at the initial scheduling hearing. At the initiation of civil actions, the clerk designates certain actions for court-annexed arbitration when the relief sought is monetary and not in excess of \$100,000, exclusive of interests, costs and punitive damages. Judicial officers may at any time designate complex civil actions for court-annexed mediation. Gen. R. 15B.4 (12/91) Gen. R. 47C.1 (3/85) Gen. R. 49D (1/93)	
D.N.M.	Four tracks: 1. Expedited cases have a disposition goal of 9 months from joinder of issue. 2. Standard cases have a disposition goal of 12 months from joinder of issue. 3. Complex cases have a disposition goal of 18 months from joinder of issue. 4. Administrative cases are likely to be resolved or dismissed on pleadings or by motion.	IA	
E.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	The court will continue to give special treatment to Social Security cases, habeas corpus petitions, arbitration cases of \$100,000 or less, and complex cases. The court will continue to monitor docket status and periodically evaluate the desirability of implementation of a formalized tracking system. For complex cases, status conferences will be convened at 6-month intervals to discuss motions and discovery. The court should consider implementing staged, tiered, or milestone discovery. The court may appoint lead counsel for plaintiffs and defendants to eliminate duplicative effort and expedite resolution of issues.
N.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	If the presiding judicial officer determines that the case is of such a complex nature that it cannot reasonably be trial ready within 18 months from the date the complaint is filed, the judicial officer will exempt the case from this standard and issue a

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
			particularized case management order that will explore the possibility of settlement, identify and bifurcate principal issues, identify and eliminate expensive and unnecessary discovery, set earliest possible deadlines, and use discretion to expedite cases.
S.D.N.Y.	Three tracks: 1. complex; 2. standard; and 3. expedited.	The court will designate a track based on case information statements filed by the parties or by a determination made at the case management conference.	
W.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	In an appropriate, uncomplicated case, the court may grant an advanced trial date and limit discovery. Although they are not termed differentiated case management, the CJRA Plan provides procedures to be followed for these particular groups of cases: pro se prisoner civil rights, habeas corpus, class actions, and all other cases except Social Security appeals.
E.D.N.C.	CR	IA	The court rejected formal case tracking; however, informal case tracking is done on the basis of the clerk's assessment of complexity. Furthermore, prisoner civil rights, habeas corpus, asbestos, bankruptcy, and Social Security cases are handled separately, with different briefing schedules and discovery limits. Loc. R. 24.00 (2/94)
M.D.N.C.	Three tracks: 1. Standard: Cases on this track have a 4-month discovery period and are limited to 4 depositions, 15 interrogatories, and 15 requests for admission per side. 2. Complex: Cases on this track have a 6-month discovery period and are limited to 7 depositions, 25 interrogatories, and 25 requests for admission per side. 3. Exceptional: Cases on this track have a 9-month discovery period and are limited to 10 depositions, 30 interrogatories, and 30 requests for admission per side. Loc. R. 204	IA Loc. R. 204(a)	
W.D.N.C.	Five tracks: 1. Expedited cases will be completed within 6 months after filing, 2. Standard cases will be completed within 12	Cases are assigned to a track at the initial pretrial conference by the assigned judges and counsel after review of the case management plan.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	<p>months after filing,</p> <p>3. Complex cases will have a presumptive completion date of no more than 24 months after filing,</p> <p>4. Administrative cases will be completed within 3 months after filing,</p> <p>5. Mass torts will be completed on a date set after consultation with the attorneys of record.</p>		
D.N.D.	<p>Two tracks:</p> <p>1. Class 1: This is the express track for cases that need minimal judicial involvement.</p> <p>2. Class 2: This is the standard management track for cases that need individual judicial involvement.</p>	<p>Class 1 cases include bankruptcy appeals, Social Security appeals, consent cases, collection cases, V.A. overpayments, student loans, and foreclosures. Class 2 cases include all other cases.</p>	<p>Case classification is an administrative concern of the court and will not affect the filing responsibilities of counsel or clients.</p>
D. N. Mar. I.	<p>Three tracks:</p> <p>1. Expedited cases will be completed within 6 months after filing and will have a discovery cut-off no later than 60 days prior to trial. Discovery guidelines include 15 single-part interrogatories, 15 requests for admission, depositions of the parties, depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for nonparties, no more than 1 fact witness deposition per party without prior approval of the court, and other discovery outlined in the case management plan.</p> <p>2. Standard cases will be completed within 12 months after filing and will have discovery cut-off no later than 60 days prior to trial. Discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 30 single-part questions, 30 requests for admission, depositions of the parties, depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for nonparties, no more than 3 fact witness depositions per party without prior approval of the court, and other discovery outlined in the case management plan.</p> <p>3. Complex cases will be completed within 18 months after filing and will have a discovery cut-off specified in the case management plan. Discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 50 single-part questions, 50 requests for admission, depositions of the parties, depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for nonparties, and other discovery discussed at the case management conference.</p>	<p>The court will use these criteria to assign cases to a particular track.</p> <p>1. Expedited cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. legal issues are few and clear; b. limited discovery required; c. few real parties in interest; d. 5 or fewer fact witnesses; e. no expert witnesses; f. less than 5 likely trial days; g. highly suitable for ADR; and h. usually a fixed amount of damage claims. <p>2. Standard cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. more than a few legal issues, some of which are unsettled; b. routine discovery required; c. 5 or fewer real parties in interest; d. 10 or fewer fact witnesses; e. 3 or fewer expert witnesses; f. 10 or fewer likely trial days; g. moderately to highly suitable for ADR; and h. damage claims are routine. <p>3. Complex cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. numerous, complicated, and possibly unique legal issues; b. extensive discovery required; c. more than 5 real parties in interest; d. more than 10 fact witnesses; e. more than 3 expert witnesses; f. less than 10 likely trial days; g. moderately suitable for ADR; and h. damage claims usually require expert testimony. 	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
N.D. Ohio	<p>Five tracks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expedited: Cases on this track will be completed within 9 months after filing and have a discovery cut-off no later than 100 days after filing of the case management plan. Discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 15 single-party questions, no more than 1 fact witness deposition per party without prior approval by the court, and whatever other discovery is provided for in the case management plan. 2. Standard: Cases on this track will be completed within 15 months after filing and have a discovery cut-off no later than 200 days after filing of the case management plan. Discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 35 single-part questions, no more than 3 fact witness depositions per party without prior approval by the court, and whatever other discovery is provided for in the case management plan. 3. Complex: Cases on this track will have the discovery cut-off specified in the case management plan and will have a case completion goal of no more than 24 months. 4. Administrative: Cases on this track will be referred directly to a magistrate judge for a report and recommendation. Discovery guidelines include no discovery without prior approval of the court. These cases will normally be determined on the pleadings or by motion. 5. Mass torts: Cases on this track will be treated in accordance with the special management plan by the court. <p>Loc. R. 8:2.1(b) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)</p>	<p>The court will evaluate and screen each civil case in accordance with this section, and then assign each case to one of the case management tracks described in Loc. R. 8:2.1(b). The court will consider and apply these factors in making the assignment decision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expedited: legal issues are few and clear, limited required discovery, few real parties in interest, up to 5 fact witnesses, no expert witnesses, less than 5 trial days likely, high suitability for ADR, and usually a fixed amount of damage claims. 2. Standard: legal issues are more than a few and some may be unsettled, routine required discovery, up to 5 real parties in interest, up to 10 fact witnesses, 2 or 3 expert witnesses, 5 to 10 trial days likely, moderate to high suitability for ADR, and routine damage claims. 3. Complex: legal issues are numerous, complicated, and possibly unique, extensive required discovery, more than 5 real parties in interest, more than 10 fact witnesses, more than 3 expert witnesses, more than 10 trial days likely, moderate suitability for ADR, and damage claims are likely to require expert testimony. 4. Administrative: cases that are likely to result in default or consent judgments or can be resolved on the pleadings or by motion. 5. Mass tort: factors to be considered for assignment to this track will be identified in accordance with the special management plan by the court. <p>Loc. R. 8:2.2 (1/1/92)</p>	
S.D. Ohio	CR	IA	<p>The court will continue to give personalized attention by a judicial officer to pretrial management of each trial-track civil case and will not adopt a predetermined DCM system. The court will provide some mechanism by which a party can advise the court at the earliest possible stage that a case is likely to require unusual types of pretrial attention or other special handling as a complex case.</p>

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
E.D. Okla.	<p>Five tracks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prisoner litigation: prisoner petitions for writs of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241 and 2254, motions/complaints pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 2255, motions pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 35, and civil rights complaints pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 2. Social Security appeals: cases seeking review of a denial of Social Security benefits by the Secretary of Health and Human Services; 3. Bankruptcy appeals: appeals to the District court from the U.S. Bankruptcy court; 4. Standard management: all cases not designated at the status/scheduling conference as requiring specialized and more intense management; and 5. Special management: cases designated at the status/scheduling management conference as requiring specialized and more intense management. 	<p>Cases falling within the prisoner litigation, Social Security appeals, and bankruptcy appeals tracks will be assigned by the court based on the initial pleading. Cases falling in the standard and special management tracks will be assigned by the court at the status/scheduling conference. Counsel may request assignment or reassignment of a case to a particular track; the court may reassign any case to a different track at any time.</p>	<p>At the court's discretion, prisoner litigation cases may be referred to a magistrate judge for either a report and recommendation or a proposed order for the court's signature. Social Security appeals are routinely assigned to a magistrate judge upon filing. Bankruptcy appeals are referred to an Article III judge for final disposition. Standard management cases will be managed in accordance with standard practice and procedures of this court pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 and the local rules of this court. Special management cases will be managed in accordance with standard practice and procedures of this court pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 and the local rules of this court. In addition, counsel will be required to present to the court 5 days prior to the status/scheduling conference a memorandum outlining where areas of complexity require special case management.</p>
N.D. Okla.	<p>Six tracks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prisoner cases; 2. Social Security appeals; 3. Bankruptcy appeals; 4. Standard management cases, which are all cases not assigned to another track and in which trial is ordinarily held within 18 months; 5. Special management cases, which require specialized and more intense management because of their complexity; and 6. Foreclosure/student loans. <p>(The sixth track was added after the adoption of the CJRA Plan.)</p>	<p>Prisoner cases and Social Security and bankruptcy appeals will be assigned at the initial pleading. All other cases will be assigned at the case management conference. Counsel may secure assignment to a particular track. The request for assignment must be made in a joint management plan delivered to the court 4 working days before the case management conference.</p>	
W.D. Okla.	<p>Five tracks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prisoner litigation; 2. Social Security cases; 3. Asbestos cases; 4. Special management; and 5. Standard management. 	<p>Prisoner and Social Security cases will be assigned to a track based on the initial pleading. All other cases will be assigned by the court at the status/scheduling conference. Counsel can request assignment to a particular track. This request must be in writing and delivered to the court 10 days prior to the scheduling conference.</p> <p>Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)</p>	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
D. Or.	IA	IA	The court found that a number of categories of cases are appropriate for systematic and differential treatment. Social Security cases will use a specialized, unique procedural order. Habeas corpus cases will be presented on a form petition approved by the court. Cases filed under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241 and 2254 will have their own scheduling order. After the form petition § 2255 cases will be directly assigned to the original sentencing judge for scheduling and disposition. Bankruptcy appeals and withdrawals will have a special case assignment plan to handle assignment, scheduling, and administration. A single judicial officer will handle all asbestos personal injury cases. A senior district judge will handle all government collection cases. IRS summons enforcement actions will have a special plan for assignment and disposition; no scheduling order will be issued. The civil duty judge will sign all documents that require a district judge's signature (transmitted from the bankruptcy court). When a notice of appeal from the bankruptcy court is filed, that court is responsible for establishing the briefing schedule, assembling the record on appeal, and transmitting the complete record to the district court for random assignment. The civil duty judge will resolve dismissal motions for leave to appeal, and motions for withdrawal of reference from the bankruptcy court, upon receipt of the necessary documents from the clerk.
E.D. Pa.	Six tracks: 1. Habeas corpus petitions; 2. Social Security cases; 3. Arbitration, for cases designated eligible under Loc. R. 8; 4. Asbestos cases; 5. Special management cases that do not fall into tracks 1–4 and that need special or intense management by the court due to 1 or more factors (including a large number of parties, claims, or issues); and 6. Standard management cases that do not fall into tracks 1–5.	The clerk will assign cases to tracks 1–4 based on the initial pleading. For cases not suitable for those tracks, the plaintiff will submit to the clerk, and serve with the complaint, a case management track designation form (CMTDF) specifying that the case is a special or standard management case. If the defendant disagrees, the defendant will submit to the clerk (upon first appearance) and serve on the plaintiff and all other parties, a separate CMTDF. The court may, on its own initiative or upon request of any party, change the track assignment of any case at any time.	Nothing in the plan is intended to limit or abrogate a judicial officer's authority in any pending case, or to supersede local rules or the procedure for random assignment of habeas corpus and Social Security cases referred to magistrate judges.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
M.D. Pa.	<p>Four tracks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fast: The court issues a standard order referring the case to a magistrate judge for recommendations. Trial is held within 180 days of the filing of the complaint. 2. Expedited: Trial is held within 240 days of the filing of the complaint. 3. Standard: Trial is held within 455 days of the filing of the complaint. 4. Complex: Trial is held within 730 days of the filing of the complaint. <p>[These time frames are based on the revised CJRA Plan. (Revised 7/94)]</p>	Track assignment occurs at the initial scheduling/case management conference.	
W.D. Pa.	<p>There are two tracks for civil cases not in arbitration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Track I: Cases in this track are presumed to require infrequent judicial involvement after the initial case management conference. There will be a pretrial conference within 12 months of filing and trial within 18 months of filing. 2. Track II: Cases in this track appear to require frequent judicial intervention. Status conferences are scheduled regularly and trial is set for a date certain. <p>Loc. R. 16.1.3 (10/93) Loc. R. 16.1.2C (10/93)</p>	<p>The judicial officer makes the assignment, after consultation with counsel, at the initial case management conference.</p> <p>Loc. R. 16.1.2C (10/93)</p>	<p>Judges will routinely use the trailing docket for track I cases.</p> <p>Loc. R. 16.1.3 (10/93)</p>
D.P.R.	<p>Three tracks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expedited track: This track involves relatively simple cases such as student loans, foreclosures, and Social Security appeals. These cases would normally be completed within 9 months of filing and the discovery cut-off would be no later than 100 days after filing of the case management order. 2. Standard track: Most civil cases would be on this track, would be completed within 18 months of filing, and would have a discovery cut-off no later than 200 days after filing of the case management order. 3. Complex track: The goal for these cases is completion within 36 months of filing. The discovery cut-off would be established in the case management order. 	<p>The court clerk will use these criteria to assign cases to a particular track.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expedited cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. legal issues are few and clear; b. limited discovery required; c. few real parties in interest; d. 5 or fewer fact witnesses; e. no expert witnesses; f. less than 5 likely trial days; g. character and nature of damage claims; and h. simple tort. 2. Standard cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. more than a few legal issues, some of which are unsettled; b. routine discovery required; c. 5 or fewer real parties in interest; d. 10 or fewer fact witnesses; e. 2 or 3 expert witnesses; f. 5 to 10 likely trial days; and g. damage claims are routine. 	A track information statement form is filed by the party with the initial pleading.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
		<p>3. Complex cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. numerous, complicated, and possibly unique legal issues; b. extensive discovery required; c. more than five real parties in interest; d. more than ten fact witnesses; e. more than three expert witnesses; f. more than ten likely trial days; and g. damage claims usually require expert testimony. <p>The court may, at its discretion, reassign cases to different tracks. The court may also consider motions to change track assignment.</p>	
D.R.I.	CR	IA	Each judicial officer already practices an informal DCM. The Advisory Group and the court agree that a formal DCM system is not necessary at this time.
D.S.C.	CR	IA	The court will establish a voluntary expedited docket. This docket will be modeled on that recommended by the Advisory Group for the Western District of Texas.
D.S.D.	IA	IA	Local rules and procedures provide for differential treatment of cases. The plan encourages counsel to identify cases deserving “acceleration” or other special treatment.
E.D. Tenn.	PD	PD	
M.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	<p>The court’s customized case management system substitutes for a formal DCM tracking system.</p> <p>Loc. R. 11(a) (3/94)</p>
W.D. Tenn.	<p>Seven tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pro se; 2. Prisoner litigation; 3. Habeas corpus petitions; 4. Bankruptcy appeals; 5. United States debt cases; 6. Social Security cases; and 7. General civil litigation. 	There will be no set or predetermined case management tracks within the general civil litigation track. Rather, each case will be assessed individually and given the appropriate degree of supervision.	The court will use the Manual for Complex Litigation as a reference for managing complex cases.
E.D. Tex.	<p>Six tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Track 1: no discovery; 2. Track 2: disclosure only; 3. Track 3: disclosure plus 25 interrogatories, 25 	The court makes the assignment of cases to tracks.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	requests for admission, depositions of parties, and depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for third parties; 4. Track 4: disclosure plus 25 interrogatories, 25 requests for admission, depositions of parties, and depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for third parties, and 3 other depositions per side; 5. Track 5: disclosure plus a discovery plan tailored by the judicial officer to fit the special management needs of the case; and 6. Track 6: disclosure plus a discovery plan as determined by the judicial officer to fit the special management needs of mass tort and other large groups of similar cases. (This is a revision of the original DCM plan, by general order on 10/94.)		
N.D. Tex.	IA	IA	
S.D. Tex.	Six tracks: 1. Bankruptcy appeals; 2. Social Security appeals; 3. FDIC, RTC, and FSLIC cases; 4. Pro se plaintiff cases; 5. Removed cases; and 6. All other cases.	The court will coordinate a team of 3 additional staff attorneys for district-wide court service to screen and review new case filings for placement in appropriate case management tracks and to perform an evaluation of individual cases eligible for expedited handling.	Asbestos cases are automatically transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by order of the Multi-District Litigation panel of judges and are assigned to a single district judge upon remand to this court. All V.A. and student loan cases are assigned to the chief judge. Prisoner civil rights and habeas corpus cases are initially screened and processed by staff attorneys.
W.D. Tex.	Two tracks: an expedited docket and all other cases. For cases on the expedited docket, no ADR is required, no scheduling order will be entered, no pretrial order will be required, and parties must consent to trial by a magistrate judge. Cases on the expedited track will be guaranteed a trial within 6 months of consent.	Participation in the expedited docket will be by consent of the parties.	No consent for placement on the expedited docket, once given, may be withdrawn except upon a showing of good cause.
	Loc. R. CV-16(f) (Revised 1/94)	Loc. R. CV-16(f) (Revised 1/94)	Loc. R. CV-16(f) (Revised 1/94)
D. Utah	CR	IA	The court is of the opinion that its DCM system is superior to any effort to run a formal, track-based system.
D. Vt.	IA	IA	
D.V.I.	IA	IA	It is currently the practice of the magistrate judges and the district judges to tailor orders in conformity with the levels of complexity in civil cases.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
E.D. Va.	PD	IA	
W.D. Va.	IA	IA	All Social Security appeals will initially be heard by a magistrate judge. If parties consent, the magistrate judge may make the final disposition. Bankruptcy appeals will be handled on briefs like dispositive motions in main line civil cases. Oral argument will be permitted when requested. Student loan and V.A. overpayment cases are usually resolved by default and require little or no supervision.
E.D. Wash.	CR	IA	Neither a DCM plan nor a special tracking system is appropriate for this district.
W.D. Wash.	The court considered but rejected a DCM system.	The court considered but rejected a DCM system.	
N.D. W. Va.	Three tracks: 1. Type I: student loan collection, Social Security, habeas corpus, bankruptcy, and condemnation, asbestos, V.A. overpayment recovery, and condition of confinement in state prison cases. The clerk will continue current case management practices. 2. Type II: Standard—All remaining civil cases not classified as complex. The clerk's office will assume case management, notifying the parties of the filing of a complaint or answer. Discovery will be pursuant to a local rule patterned after a draft revision of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26. 3. Type II: Complex—The court will schedule a case management conference to schedule or sequence discovery or use other forms of case management.	The clerk will notify parties upon the filing of a complaint that, unless the case is classified by the court as complex, the case will be managed as a standard civil case.	
S.D. W. Va.	Three tracks: 1. Class A cases are set for trial 6 months from filing; 2. Class B cases are set for trial 9 months from filing; and 3. Class C cases are open as to the trial date—the trial date is set after conference with counsel.	All cases are reviewed by a judicial officer and placed into 1 of the 3 classes.	
E.D. Wis.	IA	IA	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
W.D. Wis.	CR	IA	The court rejected a formal DCM system, adopting instead a less formal system in which the clerk's office may prepare and send a briefing schedule in cases that, by their nature, do not require a preliminary pretrial conference (e.g., Social Security appeals).
D. Wyo.	Two tracks: 1. complex; and 2. noncomplex. Loc. R. 16.1 (11/92)	The magistrate judge will evaluate statements required of counsel for each party identifying the appropriate classification, as well as the pleadings at the initial pretrial order. If a case is complex, the court and counsel should consider the need for additional scheduling conferences and early judicial involvement. They should also consider use of the Manual for Complex Litigation and other procedures. Social Security, debtor examination, forfeiture, and miscellaneous docket cases will automatically be included in the noncomplex classification. The court will not hold an initial pretrial conference in these cases, unless the parties request it or the court decides it is best. All other noncomplex cases will have an initial pretrial conference, and discovery will generally be limited to 90 days after conference. Loc. R. 16 (Revised 11/93)	In noncomplex cases, the court will continue the current procedures for conducting initial pretrial conferences and nondisposition motion hearings. The court provided a number of guidelines for the standing committee to consider in drafting rules to classify cases based on complexity and requires early identification of complex cases for appropriate management. At anytime, the parties may seek or the court may order reclassification of a case. A local rule will be adopted to provide that, once a case has been identified as complex, the magistrate judge will issue a scheduling plan that may include routine, joint, or phased discovery, early settlement, limitation of factual and legal issues, bifurcation, use of the Manual for Complex Litigation, as well as early involvement of the trial judge. The court may require parties to meet in advance of any scheduling conference to develop a joint plan.